

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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第二廿月八年四十三緒光

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

四拜禮

號七十月九年九港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 54,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO.
Kobe.
OSAKA.
NAGASAKI.
LONDON.
LYONS.
NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.
HONOLULU.
BOMBAY.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits—
For 12 months 3 1/2 per cent.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 3 " 2 1/2 " "
TAKURO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1908. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Bank.
S. Bleichroeder.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne.
Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koenig.
Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOERN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achoen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondence at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in

Great Britain, America, and Australia, and

transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4 do.

Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—\$14,000,000

STERLING—\$1,500,000 at 1/2—\$15,000,000

SILVER—\$1,500,000 at 1/2—\$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

R. Shellen, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.

G. R. Barrett, Esq.

O. G. R. Broderick, Esq.

G. Friesland, Esq.

G. S. Gubbay, Esq.

W. Helms, Esq.

C. R. Leemann, Esq.

R. Shaw, Esq.

Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade.

H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

"THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 1 1/2 PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,200,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,200,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS—£1,200,000

TOTAL—£3,600,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

Do. 6 " 3 " "

Do. 3 " 2 1/2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. [29]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP—GOLD \$3,250,000

ABOUT MKR \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND—GOLD \$3,250,000

ABOUT MKR \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description

of Banking and Exchange Business,

receives Money in Current Account at the

rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and

accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 " 4 " "

Do. 3 " 3 1/2 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { MALTA 19th Sept. } See Special

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & SUMATRA About 26th } Freight and

YOKOHAMA Capt. E. W. Bruce Sept. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

"WALK OVER"
BOOTS & SHOES.

"WALK OVER"
BOOTS AND SHOES

PERFECT IN FIT

COMFORT AND DURABILITY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Ask for

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

And see that you get it.

Telephone

No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908. [40]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Satow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [63]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for

the above Company, we shall be

pleased to give any information as to rates of

passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [47]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 55.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [5]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,351 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,350 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons,
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.

(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing

Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are

lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 20th September.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and

from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

A. F. DAVIES,

Hongkong, 31st June, 1907

Manager. [7]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO— THE MANAGER & AGENT

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Cap. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, 18th September.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Cap. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 23rd September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ZIEHN" Cap. F. Prosch	About WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Cap. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 8th October.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Cap. F. Sembill	Middle of October.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Martin	28th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIE	Broc	12th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	VILLE DE LA CROIX	Barillon	13th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS 20

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

OUESSANT 19th Sept.

AMIRAL OLRV 12th Oct.

CEVLAN 26th Nov.

CORSE 17th Jan., 1909.

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single-bench cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

(46)

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WOCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG, TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP in 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE and EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong 28th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 38.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sootta, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents: Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

EYES.



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.LONDON,
31, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.CALCUTTA,
59, Bealack Street.SHANGHAI,
566, Nanjing Road.

Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

REPORT ON WEI-HAI-WEI.

The report of Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Commissioner of Wei-hai-wei, for 1907, observes that the revenue collected during the year amounted to \$89,331, as compared with \$76,777 during the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to \$173,331, as compared with \$162,973; the expenditure of the previous year. The increased expenditure was chiefly due to the cost of stores, taken over from the military authorities on the disbandment of the Chinese Regiment. The grant-in-aid for 1907-8 was £10,000. The rise in the amount of the grant was due to expenditure on account of an increased police force and the newly created post of District Officer. But in this connection it should be borne in mind that by the disbandment of the Chinese Regiment, which was the reason for strengthening the police force and the creation of that post, a large saving of Imperial funds was effected. There were no signs of any general increase of trade during the year, and, as has been pointed out in previous annual reports, so long as present circumstances exist, commercial development of this territory is not possible. The growing of ground-nuts is rapidly increasing in the territory, and is proving very profitable. Fruit cultivation in Wei-hai-wei has now been in progress long enough to prove that apples, pears, plums, grapes, gooseberries, and black currants can all be successfully and profitably produced. With regard to apples, English varieties fail to keep; several American apples have kept very well. In particular, the 'Newtown Pippin' keeps well into March, and its culture on a large scale should prove very profitable, as it could be shipped to markets more distant than Shanghai, possibly as far as Singapore. There seems to be no doubt that Wei-hai-wei could be made a profitable centre for growing fruit, but there is no sign of either Europeans or Chinese being willing to come forward to invest capital here in fruit, or, indeed, in any other enterprise. Although the general trade of Wei-hai-wei does not improve, the natives of the territory show signs of a gradually increasing prosperity, which is to a great extent due to the series of good harvests which they have enjoyed ever since the British flag was hoisted here. The value of agricultural land, has risen greatly during the past few years, which has led to an eagerness to redeem mortgaged lands. Apart from the good harvests the comparative prosperity of the present time is also partly due to the visits of the British fleet, which, however, have been neither so long nor so frequent in recent times as they were formerly. But the prosperity of the people is due still more to the small but steady stream of money that flows into this territory from Manchuria. Many labourers from Wei-hai-wei find work in that country and always maintain connection with their old village home, to which many eventually return with large savings.

Concerning education, the average attendance at the Government Free School was 51, as compared with 53 last year. In all subjects requiring the exercise of memory, such as elementary history and geography, very good progress has been made. In other subjects such as arithmetic, requiring the exercise of the reasoning faculties, progress has not been so satisfactory. This is perhaps to be explained by the fact that for centuries past in Chinese schools the memory alone has been highly trained while the reasoning faculties have been left largely undeveloped.

As regards justice, the great majority of cases tried were civil suits, chiefly concerned with the ownership of land, breach of contract, adoption, and inheritance, ancestral worship, administration of clan property, and all the multifarious matters that arise from the intricate and complicated system of Chinese relationships. The cheapness of litigation in Wei-hai-wei is to the Chinese certainly not one of its least attractive features. No court fees are charged and no solicitors or barristers practise in the territory. There can be no other place under British administration where litigation costs less than at Wei-hai-wei, so that the people have discovered that when even a trivial quarrel arises it is much simpler and cheaper to have the case decided by the court than to adopt the usual Chinese method of "peace-makers," a process that necessitates the preparation of a more or less costly banquet.

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

FABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS, FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of Ancient COINS consisting of those of the Sassanian, Greek, Graeco-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian, and Early Hindu Dynasties, the SULTANS OF DELHI (including Pathan and Suri Kings), and of KASHMIR, THE MOGUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN AND OF BUCHARA, THE SHAHS OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—

I. U. MIRZA,
Seymour Court,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908.

Public Companies.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing officers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club Pavilion on MONDAY, the 28th September, at 5.15 P.M.

T. CHEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 18th September, 1908, at 5.30 P.M., off

Ah King's Slipway, Wanchai,

The Cruiser Yacht

"DASWIN,"

recently thoroughly overhauled,

Length 42 feet, Breadth 10 feet 1 inch, Depth

4 feet, Iron Keel and Ballast and is fitted with

Lockers in place of Bunks, Room in Cabin for

four Camp Beds. Quite fast and is a useful

Shooting Boat.

TERMS:—As usual.

For further particulars, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1908.

Intimations.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER.

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO

MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, then

H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt action.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. In tattooing unlike some

species of engravings, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high-toned

manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible dangers, I use fresh materials

daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

[804]

Build and Design

Rubber Tyre

RICKSHAWS

Standard make or to

order.

STOCK ACCESSORIES

AND

REPAIRS OUTFIT.

DEPOT, KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW

ROOMS,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

[141]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

RAINIER BEER

LIGHT, wholesome, and
invigorating.Undoubtedly the best Beer
brewed in America.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908.

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BIRTH.

On September 8, 1908, at Ningpo, the wife
of the Rev. W. LITTLE, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On August 6, 1908, at St. James', Penton-
ville, the Right Rev. HERBERT JAMES MOLONY,
D.D., Bishop in Mid-China, to GERTRUDE
ELIZABETH, widow of the Rev. J. W. Goodwin,
C.M.S. Agra, India, and youngest daughter of
the Rev. S. D. Stubbs, M.A., of St. James',
Pentonville, London.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of
George and Susan Burgess, aged 4 years and
eight months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

CHINA'S GROWING EXPORT
TRADE.

In continuation of their statistical reports
on the trade of China the Imperial Maritime
Customs have now issued an analysis of the
exports to foreign countries in 1907, and this
we take it completes the series of exports on
the subject of China's trade in the year
under review. How rapidly China is devel-
oping her resources may be discovered from
the almost continuous increase in the total
value of the exports of Chinese produce
during the past ten years. Whereas in 1898
the total value was recorded as being some-
what over 159 million taels, last year the
exports had increased to 264,380,697 taels,
the tael being reckoned at 3/3 in English
money, equal to \$1.51 in Mexican. The
increase, as we have said, has been almost
continuous, the exceptions being 1900 when
the trade dropped slightly below that of
1898, and 1905 when it fell under the pre-
ceding year's results, but an advance of con-
siderably over 100 million taels in the short
space of ten years is proof positive of the
entrance of China among those nations
which have a large and potential export
trade of products grown or manufactured
within their own bounds. With respect to
the value of direct export of Chinese produce to
the various countries abroad, the largest apparent
consumer is, of course, Hongkong, which ac-
counted in 1907 for goods to the amount of
97,226,434 taels. We need not enter into
this question once again as to the countries
which eventually took those goods through
the medium of this Colony, because even if
we did the question would still remain un-
answered. The greatest actual customer of
China last year was Japan, including For-
mosa, which accepted Chinese produce to
the extent of 39,347,476 taels, or about six
millions more than the previous year. It is

interesting and, indeed, rather surprising to
find that France came next with a total of
say, thirty and a half million taels for goods
received from China, which was approximately
five millions in excess of the value of goods
taken in 1906 and nearly twelve millions
over that of 1905. We might find out at
considerable trouble what were the chief
goods which China shipped direct to France,
but on a cursory examination we may take
it to be silk, particularly raw silk, which ac-
counted for about 15 million taels of the
total. The United States ranked fourth
among the customers of China, with an ac-
count amounting to over twenty-six and a
half million taels, an increase of practically
1 million on the previous year but consid-
erably less than the values received in 1905
and 1904. Then comes Great Britain as an
importer of Chinese goods, but the total
amount is less than half that of the United
States, being only some twelve
million taels, which was a million less
than in 1906; six millions less than in 1905,
and three millions less than in 1906. In
other words, for the past two years the
mother country has been importing a smaller
amount of Chinese goods. All Russia was
responsible for something like 17 million taels
worth of produce which she absorbed from
Chinese merchants, over five millions going
to European ports in Russia, a million and a
quarter to Russia and Siberia by land fron-
tier, and about ten and three quarter millions
to Pacific ports. The total value of the
goods taken by Europe, excluding Great
Britain and Russia, was 59,796,150
taels, as compared with 43,579,468 in
1906, and 36,013,088 in 1905. Other
countries take smaller amounts, the Straits
being responsible for some four million
taels. British India accounts for three millions,
which was within an ace of being twice
as much as in the previous year—while Italy
paid eight millions as her share of the goods
obtained and Germany six. Australasia is
once again giving attention to Chinese wares
although on a very small scale. Last year
the imports from China direct were valued
at 199,563 taels, against 80,262 in the
previous twelve months, 71,928 in 1905 and
218,290 in 1904. As we have already noted
the aggregate value of the exports of Chinese
goods in 1907 was 264 million taels odd,
as contrasted with 236 millions in the pre-
vious year. Now let us see from which ports
they are sent. Naturally the chief centre
of the original export trade is Shanghai,
which disposed of goods to the value of
73,737,546 taels, but Hankow makes a fair-
ly good second with a total of 60,427,393
taels, while Canton is not far behind with an
export trade of Chinese goods valued at
55,342,558 taels. None of the other dis-
tricts approach these three ports in the value
of the goods received from outlying stations
and exported. The Kowloon district sent
16 millions worth, Tientsin 17 millions, Hang-
chow 10 millions, Wuchow three and three
quarter millions, Amoy two millions, and so
on. As to the direct foreign export trade,
including re-exports, from each customs dis-
trict Shanghai is credited with 131,963,587
million dollars and Canton, which in this
category comes second, with 51 millions odd.
Hankow's direct foreign exports were only
twelve and a quarter millions, most of the
goods being sent in the first place to Shang-
hai. Even the Kowloon district was able
to show a respectable total of over 16 mil-
lions worth of direct foreign exports. From
all these figures, which may be apt to
weary the reader, although they cannot fail
to interest those who follow the course of
trade in China it is perfectly clear that the
Middle Kingdom is rapidly building up a
foreign export trade which is bound to
prove increasingly valuable as the years roll
on.

THE WOE OF THE MISSIONARY
IN CHINA.

Who would have believed that the American
missionaries in China were half-starved and
practically naked for want of good, wholesome
victimals and an abundance of the clothing to
which they have been accustomed? Certainly
not many in Hongkong or Shanghai, unless our
experience is sadly at fault. Who would have
thought that they cannot obtain in China wood
sufficient to build their bungalows and mission
houses? Yet that is the suggestion which one
of the brethren has been offering the guileless
newspapermen of Seattle. It may be thought by
some that we are exaggerating the picture
drawn by one of the fraternity, but we submit
it is not so, and we may be permitted to sub-
mit proofs in favour of our contention. Un-
less the Seattle Times is vastly mistaken, and
there is no reason why our contemporary
should be on so important a subject, the un-
fortunate missionaries in China are in a bad
way. We will quote the "accredited representa-
tive of the missionary supply bureau, recently
created by the Men's Federated Missionary So-
ciety of the United States." His statement is that
"Hundreds of missionaries die because they
are unable to get wholesome food and clothing
and they have not received it because there has
been no concerted movement by business men
to get the supplies to them." But that is not
all. From Seattle, which is to be the centre of

this missionary enterprise, "will be sent the
 lumber to construct thousands of missionary
 houses, schools, churches and other institutions
 where Western civilization will be taught and
 Western religious ideas disseminated. Already
 25,000 missionaries are in the foreign field, and
 it is estimated that they with their friends will
 consume \$75,000,000 worth of Seattle pro-
 ducts." That is good news for Seattle, of course,
 but how is it that we in the Orient have heard
 nothing of these trials and tribulations to
 which the poor missionaries are subjected? We
 seem to remember an instance where it
 was found that a missionary's house was the
 finest in the district, where teak and olive-
 wood were the only woods used in its construc-
 tion, and compared with which the Prefect's
 Yamen looked like a shanty. We also seem
 to remember certain statements in a book
 written by the correspondent of the Times,
 Dr. Morrison, which alleged that the finest
 houses on the landscape were certain to
 belong to the "labourers" whose hire was
 not so very meagre. Yet the missionar-
 ies are starved and clothed in rags. That
 is, when they are prepared to pay a
 matter of \$5,000 Mex. per annum for decent
 food and respectable clothing. It is all very
 sad and illustrates the old saying that one half
 of the world does not know what the other half
 is doing. So the American missionaries in
 China are to have a distribution or transporta-
 tion depot in Seattle where there will be a
 "systematic and intelligent system" of sending
 out—the absolute necessities of life to the
 "workers on the foreign field." There will
 also be one at New York and another at
 London. Of course Seattle rejoices exceed-
 ingly, as well it might. Our contemporary
 says:—"As Seattle is closer to the base of
 missionary operations than the other cities, it
 is obvious that she will get the bulk of the busi-
 ness. But the amount of goods that the mis-
 sionaries will purchase is small in comparison
 to the business that will be created by the
 advertising that this city will get. On every
 package that is sent from here the name of
 Seattle will be printed and in the remotest parts
 of the Orient this section and the goods it pro-
 duces will be known." The 25 million and a half
 gold dollars that the missionaries are to spend is
 as nothing to the advertisement given Seattle;
 but after all, we offer the suggestion that it is a
 minute consideration. That is only by the way,
 too, because the missionaries are to spend two
 million gold dollars in transportation charges
 alone, which is another mite of a consid-
 eration. Then the representative of the
 missionaries assured the interviewer that:—"This
 is not a commercial enterprise; but a religious
 one. However, it would be impos-
 sible to carry on an enterprise of this nature
 without increasing the commerce between this
 port and the ports of China and Japan. It will
 result in more ships plying between the ports
 more manufacturing industries in Seattle and
 other parts of the Sound. These things, while
 not the object of the board, will be the in-
 evitable result of its work." So much the better
 for Seattle, but why could not these forlorn
 and emaciated starlings buy their goods in
 Shanghai, Hongkong, or other ports? Is it
 necessary that they should live on pate-de-foies
 and dress in the height of fashion in order
 to win the souls of the Chinese? No doubt
 people who can afford £200 per annum in
 order to live well and dress à la mode are
 entitled to considerably more advantages than
 the plain brethren who do not seek to live on
 the fat of the land, or demand summer quarters
 for weeks at the time, but whether the Gospel
 is taught better is another question. However,
 the missionaries know what they want and that
 is the main thing. They refuse to die of
 starvation and wear the livery of the gutter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are officially informed that quarantine
 against Hongkong has been removed by Adep
 and the Bengal Province.

Mr. K. Ritter von Wieser assumed the duties
 of his office as Austro-Hungarian Consul in
 Hongkong on the 15th inst.

PORT Arthur was hung with flags and a lantern
 procession took place on the 14th inst. in hon-
 our of the visit of H.E. Hsu Shih-chang,
 Viceroy of Manchuria.

DETAILED regulations for the joint Chinese
 and Japanese Yalu Forestry Company were
 signed at Mukden on 11th inst. The Company
 will be launched on the 25th instant.

ANOTHER gang of deportees, numbering
 twenty-two in all, arrived in the Colony this
 morning by the steamer Gregory Apex. Steps
 are being taken by the police to return them to
 their homes.

The lad—Daniel Antonio Soares—who was
 charged in the Police Court, yesterday, at the
 instance of Sergeant Lee, with resisting and
 wilfully obstructing an Indian policeman while
 on duty was today fined \$5. Soares, it will be
 remembered, went to the assistance of one of
 his friends who was under arrest for breaking
 a street lamp in Mosque Street.

Masses Benjamin & Potts of Shanghai are in
 receipt of telegraphic advices that the Oriental
 Consolidated Mining Co. has declared a final
 dividend of fifty cents, making in all G. \$1 for
 the year ended June 30, 1908.

CONGRESSMAN Wilson S. Hill and Mr. McCor-
 mick express their belief that Mr. Bryan has
 a chance of winning. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill
 will be the guests at the banquet of the Chicago
 Association of Commerce on October 7.

The number of Korean rioters killed, from
 January down to the end of August, is 876.
 Those taken prisoner amount to 233. Thirty-
 four rifles and nine guns have been captured;
 and there have been 354 encounters between
 rioters and the troops.

A RICKSHA coolie was charged in the Police
 Court, this morning, with recklessly driving his
 vehicle along Queen's Road yesterday and
 knocking down a woman, causing injury to her
 feet and arms. The coolie was ordered to pay
 \$10 compensation to the complainant.

It is reported that Viceroy Yang Shih-hang
 proposes to recommend to the Throne the
 advisability of raising a loan of Tls. 10,000,000
 from some British Bank or Syndicate for the
 reorganization of the Navy, instead of utilizing
 the portion of the Boxer indemnity remitted by
 the United States.

A COOLIE was discovered in a vacant house at
 27, Belcher Street yesterday afternoon. He
 could not give a satisfactory explanation of
 himself, and was placed under arrest on a
 charge of being a rogue and vagabond. On
 this charge he was given a week's imprison-
 ment in the Police Court, to-day.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library for
 the week ending the 13th September, 1908:
(The Museum is closed for repairs until further
 notice).

	Library.
Non-Chinese	371
Chinese	192
Total	563

AS we said before, the Grand Canton Hotel is
 to be formally opened on the 1st of next month,
 October. We have already described how
 comfortable the hotel should be and we under-
 stand that a score of people have already
 engaged rooms—not visitors but residents. It
 is now proposed to keep the remainder of the
 rooms, some forty in number, for guests who
 are only staying in Hongkong for a dalliance.
 Everything has been said that could be said
 regarding the character of the hotel, and the
 fact that the people of Hongkong are "nothing
 if not critical" should be the best proof of the
 pudding. It would not be at all a bad idea
 for those who have friends coming to Hong-
 kong for a temporary visit to view the new
 conditions which now prevail in one of the
 most select, and in all seriousness the most
 cheap, hotels in the city.

FOR obtaining a pair of shoes and a pair of
 boots from a shoemaker at 178, Queen's Road
 West, yesterday, under false pretences, a coolie
 named Cheung Kau was, at the Police Court,
 this morning, sentenced to six weeks' hard
 labour. Cheung represented himself to the
 shoemaker as a coolie in the Government Civil
 Hospital. He said he had been sent by one of
 the patients in hospital to get a pair of shoes and
 a pair of boots. He got the articles and asked
 the shoemaker to accompany him back to the
 hospital and he would be paid. Arriving at
 the gate of the hospital Cheung Kau asked the
 shoemaker to wait outside while he went in
 and got the money. Cheung would have made
 his escape through the other gate had not a
 hospital "boy" asked the shoemaker his
 business. Cheung was arrested by Ward-
 master Armstrong making tracks for the
 Queen's Road gate.

FRANKS OF A LUNATIC.

COOLIE RELIEVES HE WAS "VICEROY OF
 CANTON" AND MAKES PREPARATIONS
 FOR HIS NEW POST.

The peace of Shau-ki-wan was disturbed
 yesterday by a madman who appeared in the
 district. The man was not violent, and but for
 a rude shock, Shau-ki-wan was able to sleep
 comfortably last night.

A coolie, who, it is believed, was at one time
 employed in the Shipyard, returned to his lodg-
 ings at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon,
 showing every sign of joy. He gave his
 fellow-lodgers, so the report says, to under-
 stand that he was "Viceroy of Kwangtung" and
 had been ordered by the "Emperor" to proceed
 to take up his new post at once. Of course his
 listeners laughed, and some hinted that he was
 mad. Little did they know they were right.
 Dyeing himself of all his clothing, the coolie,
 the report continues, bade his friends good-
 bye, and with not a stitch on, took to the street,
 and sprinted down the road as hard as he could
 go. That there was excitement need only be
 left to the imagination. A crowd of loafers
 pursued the Adonis, thoroughly amused at
 his behaviour. At the bend of the road the
 coolie's "trip to Canton" ceased. A policeman
 took him into custody, and not very long
 afterwards he was sent to the Lunatic
 Asylum.

DASHED TO DEATH.

SAD TERMINATION TO A BRICKLAYER'S LIFE.

A bricklayer named Lam Wui met his death
 at West Point yesterday in a most tragic
 fashion. Lam Wui, with a number of other
 workmen, was attending to the roof of a house
 at 5, On Fook Lane when the accident, which
 was to have cost a life, happened. The work-
 men were scattered all over the roof. Near
 the edge was Lam Wui in a stooping position,
 laying on the plaster. As he was about to rise
 to proceed farther down, Lam slipped and
 being unable to steady himself, overbalanced
 and fell to the roadway, a distance of about
 forty feet. Death was instantaneous. The
 mangled remains were conveyed to the mor-
 tuary by the police.

New Chinese Hospital.

FOR SMALL-POX PATIENTS.

A GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.

CHINESE GENTLEMAN'S MUNIFICENCE.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, true
 to the traditions of British Colonial adminis-
 trators, has once again demonstrated his soli-
 citude for and sympathy with our Chinese
 fellow-citizens. During the outbreak of the small-
 pox epidemic last spring, it will be remembered
 that the lower class Chinese exhibited
 an aversion to reporting cases of the
 disease to the medical authorities, for
 fear of their patients being removed to the
 hospital for treatment, they having an inherent
 notion that the exposure of the patient tends
 seriously to aggravate the complaint and mis-
 misse the chances of recovery. A large number
 of bodies dead of the disease was also found to
 have been dumped into the public streets in
 the city because of the Chinese objection
 to the wholesale dissection of their premises
 and belongings.

With a view of mitigating the dumping evil
 our public-spirited citizen, Mr. Ho Kom-
 tong, among other measures with which
 he has been intimately identified, has worked
 strenuously to obtain the grant of a site from
 the Government whereon to erect a hospital
 for the treatment of Chinese small-pox cases.
 In that movement he has obtained the whole-
 hearted support and co-operation of the direc-
 tors of the Tung Wa Hospital, with whose
 representations the Registrar General was in
 full accord and which received the Governor's
 unqualified recommendation to the Secretary
 of State for the Colonies.

We are pleased to report that approval
 of Sir Frederick Lugard's recommendation
 has been received in the Colony and a grant of
 land sixty thousand square feet in area has been
 allotted to the Trustees of the Tung Wa Hos-
 pital for the purposes of the proposed hospital.
 The land is situated on Mount Davis, Jubilee
 Road, from 200 to 300 yards west of the Ken-
 nedytown Plague Hospital. The site fronts
 the sea and has at present built on it a
 temporary matched structure. Lord Elgin's
 sanction has also been obtained for the treat-
 ment of the patients by Chinese doctors and
 with Chinese medicine at patients' option.
 Another great advantage to native sentiment
 secured in the admissibility of patients' relatives
 into the hospital—a consideration which the
 Chinese set a high value on and which, accord-
 ing to best informed opinions in their circle,
 will have the effect of reducing the number of
 dumped corpses and of securing the ready
 willingness for reporting cases of infectious
 diseases on the part of the Chinese.

To erect a hospital with suitable accommo-
 dation it is estimated that a sum of \$40,000 to
 \$50,000 will be required, which will be raised
 by subscriptions among the Chinese com-
 munity. In testimony of his practical sym-
 pathy with the scheme, Mr. Ho Kom-tong has
 headed the subscription list with the handsome
 donation of three thousand dollars. If others
 will but emulate his public spirit, the Chinese
 small-pox hospital should soon be another
 monument of Chinese benevolence in this
 Colony which already boasts of several stand-
 ing testimonies to the munificence of our
 esteemed Chinese friends.

CATS AS PLAGUE PREVENTERS.

SANITARY BOARD'S ACTIVITY.

In reference to the statement in our Tuesday
 evening's issue that the Sanitary Board are
 offering cats for sale at forty cents each, as the
 result of the report of the committee appointed
 to consider the methods of keeping cats in
 houses as plague preventers, we have ascer-
 tained additional facts in connection with the
 Board's new sphere of activity which should
 be of interest to our readers. A representative
 of the Hongkong Telegraph visited Kennedy
 Town, yesterday morning, where a number of kit-
 tens are being fed and sheltered in a temporary
 shed near the Cattle Depot, when he was able
 to appreciate the earnestness with which the
 Sanitary Board are tackling the problem of
 rat infestation as a disseminator of plague.

Mr. Adam Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary
 Surgeon, conscientiously showed our representative
 round the place and the few cursory observa-
 tions that gentleman were convincing en-
 ough that ere long the great majority, if not
 all, of Chinese tenements in the Colony will
 boast of their own particular cat. How far
 the enemy of the plague-propagating rodent is
 going to adhere to the traditions of their race
 by way of free, open air, nocturnal concerts
 and the consequent flying of boots, pickle jars,
 dumb-bells and other sundry articles which it
 has been the misfortune of the cat from time
 immemorial to be assailed with, we are not in
 a position to state. But of this we fancy the
 facetious members of the Cat Committee are
 certain—that residents of Hongkong will glad-
 ly bear inconveniences which they otherwise
 could not when they are assured that by doing
 so they are helping in minimising—theoretic-
 ally at any rate—the ravages of the dread dis-
 ease.

The cats are being properly looked after by
 the Sanitary Board authorities, and no pains
 are being spared to feed them right royally, so
 that on being handed to their future owners
 there need be no grumbling on the part of the
 purchasers that they have not obtained their
 money's worth. There are little kittens whose
 fun and frolic will steal the hearts of "little
 lads" at home to whom puss apperage is
 such an irresistible handle. The shed where
 they are accommodated are scrupulously clean,
 and the spacious wire cages leave nothing to
 be desired. There were some seventy kittens
 among them a few cats in all at the time our
 representative visited the premises. This
 number is shortly to be augmented by two
 hundred more. It need not take anyone's
 breath away from what mysterious recesses of
 mother earth these numbers are obtained when
 it is learned that, for some time past, a number
 of exceptionally "active" coolies have been
 engaged in hunting for rat-catchers all over
 the New Territory, and when it is known how
 wonderfully active and elastic their limbs be-
 come in order to catch a few extra rats.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

THE MOVEMENT IN SINGAPORE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Singapore, 16th September.
The Fuk Lung-firm of importers,
Singapore, have imported seventy-
odd packages of merchandise from a
certain country by a steamer flying
the flag of the same country.

The Chinese merchants in the
Settlements obtained knowledge of
the importation.

Fuk Lung's becoming cognisant
of their compatriots' discovery and
apprehending the community's dis-
pleasure at their action have paid a
conciliatory donation of \$3,000 and
re-shipped the goods to their port of
origin.

LEGATION BARRACKS.

PCWDER MAGAZINE REMOVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th September.

All the Foreign Ministers in Pek-
ing have agreed to the removal of the
powder magazine attached to the
Legation barracks outside the limits
of the city.

[This precautionary measure is the outcome
of the recent fatal accidental explosion which
occurred in the German Legation barracks in
Peking.—Ed., H.K.T.]

MISSIONARIES.

QUESTION OF LAND PURCHASE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th September.

Some time ago a proposal was
submitted by the Waiwupu to restrict
the acquisition of landed property by
missionaries.

Most of the Foreign Ministers in
Peking have agreed to the proposal.

The French Minister, however,
disagrees and an exchange of com-
munications on the subject has been
opened between M. Pabst and the
Waiwupu.

SALT.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCREASE
IN PRICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th September.

The Salt merchants in Shantung
have submitted a memorial to the
Board of Revenue.

In the petition they expressed
their willingness to undertake the
payment of an annual sum of Tls.
300,000 in lieu of the proposed in-
crease in the price of salt.

CIGARETTE TAX.

A VIOLATION OF TREATY
STIPULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th September.

The Superintendent of Customs
advises that the proposal to levy a
duty on cigarettes is a violation of
Treaty stipulations.

The duty cannot, therefore, be
enforced.

The Customs official urges that
the matter be allowed to remain in
abeyance.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 16th September.

Mak Yuk-pan, general of Chih-li
province, died as a result of his
enforced abstinence from the opium
habit to which he had been addicted.

Telegrams.

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

EDITOR: "CHINA GAZETTE,"
PROSECUTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th September,
8.25 p.m.

At the hearing in Chambers to-day permission was granted Counsel to prosecute Mr. Henry O'Shea, editor, publisher and proprietor of the *China Gazette*, for alleged criminal libel against Judge Willey.

[The summons was filed against Mr. O'Shea by Mr. H. P. Willeson, Crown Advocate, asking leave to commence proceedings for an alleged libel against Judge Willey contained in a footnote published in the *China Gazette* on August 4—Ed., H.K.T.]

[Kaiser's.]

America and Japan.

LONDON, 15th September.

The Hon. Elihu Root, U. S. Secretary of State, presiding at the New York Republican Convention, declared that the wild outcries of the sensational press at home and abroad had failed to destroy the good understanding between Japan and the United States.

He said that the long unsettled questions between the United States and Canada were nearing a conclusion, and dwelt on the improved relations, amounting to genuine friendship, with the Southern American States.

The U. S. Elections.

The latest returns in the election for the Governor of Maine show large Democratic gains.

It is expected that a Republican will be returned, but with a decreased majority.

Later.

Cholera in Russia.

Eight Russian provinces have been declared infected with cholera.

Up to the present, 3,300 deaths are reported.

The Maine Elections.

The Republicans have won the Maine elections by a plurality of eight thousand votes as compared with twenty-eight thousand at the last Presidential election.

This is the smallest Republican plurality of any Presidential year for twenty-five years.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE
OF A CAMERA.

INTERESTING CLAIM DISCUSSED.

Yesterday a Panama hat was the subject of an action in the Supreme Court. To-day it was a camera. Mr. W. L. Weaver, architect and surveyor, of 88, Des Vieux Road Central, brought an action against Long Hing and Company, photographers, 17, Queen's Road Central, for the return of his camera; or in the alternative its value—\$50.

Mr. J. H. Gardner, of Messrs. Brutton and Helli, represented the plaintiff. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, was for the defendant firm.

The alleged facts of the case, as outlined for the prosecution, were that in May last plaintiff lent his camera to Mr. Goldsmith, of the Public Works Department, who, after taking some photographs, took the camera back to the defendant firm where he left it with instructions to develop and print the plates. He also left orders to return the camera to plaintiff. Some days later Mr. Goldsmith called at the defendant firm for the negatives and prints, which he paid for. During the end of June plaintiff went to the defendants, and seeing his camera there, gave instructions to have it recharged and to attend to the springs. On the morning of August Bank Holiday plaintiff went to get his camera, and he was told by the defendants that it could not be found.

One of the assistants told plaintiff that he thought it was returned to Mr. Goldsmith. As a matter of fact the defendants were not sure of what they had done with the camera, for they sent round to Mr. North to inquire whether they had given it to him by mistake. Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. North denied having the camera. The camera was bought three years ago for ten guineas.

Owing to pressure of business the first witness called was Mr. Wm. North, cashier of the International Bank. He said he was the owner of a camera, and left it with the defendants for about three months. Some time last month a man from the defendant firm called on witnesses and asked him whether he had any other person's camera? Witness replied in the negative, adding that his camera was in defendants' possession.

Cross-examined—Witness had never gone to the defendant firm with the plaintiff. He could swear to that.

Re-examined—He did not know plaintiff. Never spoke to him in his life.

The plaintiff was next called and told his story as given above.

Mr. Morrell then took him in hand. "Did you leave the camera there yourself?" was the first question asked.

The reply was in the negative. You did not go to the defendants' shop in July?—No.

Do you pay for warehousing?—No. What was the name of your camera?—Witness gave the name.

Do the defendants sell that sort of camera?—No. It is out of date, is it not?—Yes. And you can get one of them now for £1 6s?—Yes, with a common lens.

How?—Without a Goetz lens. What is the value of a Goetz lens?—Between £7 and £8.

When you went to the defendants in May with Mr. Raven, the defendant called Mr. Raven's attention to an outstanding account?—I don't know.

You got annoyed over that and immediately wrote to the defendants demanding \$50 for your camera?—No. It was weeks later.

You did not go with Mr. Goldsmith to the defendants?—No.

When a man leaves a camera in a shop his name is usually tacked on to it?—Yes.

So that when you called for the camera it was absurd for them to find a camera in your name?—I saw the camera there. They knew it was mine.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Why do you ask that?

Mr. Morrell—Because I will ask your Lordship to non-suit the plaintiff. If there is a case at all the case is between Mr. Goldsmith and the defendant. The plaintiff is an outside party.

Proceeding—What was the number of your lens?

Plaintiff replied: No. 3. Double or single?—Single, I believe.

Do you know that Goetz's never have single lens?—I believe mine was single.

Has it looked at it?—No. Ever took it out?—No.

Then where did you get your information from?—London.

Are you prepared to swear your lens was single?—I am not.

As a matter of fact you know nothing about cameras?—I do not.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, ass't. engineer, P.W.D., spoke to getting the camera from the plaintiff, taking photographs, and returning same to the defendant. He admitted that the camera was a good one, because it had taken some good photographs, which meant that the lens was a good one.

Mr. Gompertz—Some cheap cameras take some very good pictures.

Cross-examined—Are you quite sure you did not go near the defendants after leaving the camera there?—Certainly.

How did you get your prints?—Called for them.

Quite sure you did not go there later and take the camera away?—Absolutely certain.

Mr. Raven spoke to going to the defendants' shop one day with plaintiff, and having his attention called to an outstanding account. Witness told the assistant to have the bill sent to his office, but it never came, as the old firm went bankrupt.

Mr. Morrell—I suppose you are like the rest of them. When you get a bill you place it aside?

Witness—No. I like paying my debts.

The manager of the defendant firm, who declared that he was an expert in cameras, said plaintiff's camera was a very old one, and was only worth £10 or £12. The lens was not a good one, or the shutters of that sort would not be needed, either would the magnifier be in front. After explaining the system he used for receiving cameras from amateurs, the witness said that Mr. Goldsmith took the camera away finally.

Cross-examined—How long have you been in the business?—Six or seven years.

Where did you get your experience of loss?—We sell a lot.

How did you get the experience?—By the name.

So you go by the name?—Yes.

So if a rotten lens is labelled £9 it is No. 1?—Yes.

Would a lens deteriorate in four years' time?—No. It would be just as good now as it was then.

And supposing I chose to put a shutter over my lens would that alter the value of the lens?—No.

How many cameras do you get in the course of a year from amateurs?—Between 70 and 75, for refilling.

The case was adjourned.

MAKING COURT.

BLOWING WHISTLE WITHOUT CAUSE.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-sergeant W. N. Edwards charged Lau Tai, master of the steam-launch *Kam Shui*, with unlawfully blowing the steam-whistle of his vessel other than for the purpose of navigation at 1.30 p.m. on the 15th instant.

It was stated by the prosecution that at about 1.30 p.m. on the day in question, he saw the defendant's launch going towards the S.S. *Shoku Maru* with a lighter in tow.

When about 70 or 80 yards from the ship, she blew two blasts, but the man in charge did not bother about starting her helm.

On getting nearer the liner, she again blew two blasts, this time porting her helm. Defendant's excuse for his action was that he was unable to attract the attention of the commander on board the *Shoku Maru*.

Defendant's statement was that he was towing a lighter in order to take her alongside the ship. There were two small boats there and the reason why he gave two long blasts on his whistle was to warn them to get out of the way.

A fine of \$15 was imposed.

NO LICENSE.

In the same Court, Policeman M. O. Conroy charged Tam Shui, master of an unlicensed passenger boat, with unlawfully using his boat as a passenger boat without being licensed as such on the 16th instant.

Prosecutor stated that at 1.30 a.m. yesterday, he saw the defendant's boat in the Southern Fairway just near the Canton Wharf.

Defendant's boat was carrying the passenger, which numbered sixteen, all told. He asked for defendant's license, when one was produced, which had expired on the 26th July.

Defendant pleaded that he had bought the boat only last Sunday. He was fined \$10, or the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

Died for her Lover.

STIRRING ROMANCE AT
WEST POINT.

STORY OF A DISAPPOINTED GIRL'S SUICIDE.

This afternoon, at the Magistracy, an inquiry was held by Mr. J. H. Kemp, presiding as Coroner, and a jury to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of a woman named Tsang Ngan Kiu, aged twenty-three, who was alleged to have committed suicide on the 7th instant, by taking an overdose of opium.

The jury members empanelled were: Messrs. J. Clark, J. D. Osmund, and J. E. Gomes. Inspector Robertson, of No. 7 Police Station, attended on behalf of the police.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Medical evidence was first taken. Dr. Thompson, acting officer in charge of the public mortuary, said that on the 8th instant he examined the body of the deceased. The appearances, he said, were those usual to opium poisoning. There was no organic disease. The contents of the stomach he sent to the Government Analyst, who was of the same opinion.

The Coroner informed the witness that the woman was discovered in a comatose condition by an amah at ten o'clock at night, but no steps were taken to attend to her until after four a.m. He asked if steps had been taken before whether the woman would have lived?

Dr. Thompson replied that he did not think it was possible, considering the amount of opium the woman had taken. Opium poisoning, he added, was very irregular.

FINDING THE WOMAN UNCONSCIOUS.

A woman named Tsang Ngan, the mistress of the "Tak Hing" house, 482, Queen's Road West, with whom the deceased lived, told her story. On the night of the 7th instant she went out for a walk. It was early when she left the house. At about 12.30 p.m. she returned home and was told by the amah that Tsang Ngan Kiu was ill, and that she had refused to keep an engagement. Witness went to her bedroom and found the woman lying in bed. A doctor was sent for, but owing to the lateness of the hour he could not be got. After a while witness tried to arouse the woman, and failing, she reported the matter at the police station.

The Coroner—What did you say to the sergeant at the station?

Witness—I said, "Get a doctor. One of my girls is sick. I don't know what is the matter with her."

Did you speak through the interpreter?—Yes. And what did the sergeant say?—He told me to go back and find out really what was the matter with her.

Did the sergeant tell you to go and call the doctor yourself?—No.

Did you tell the sergeant she couldn't speak?—Yes.

Did you say she was dead?—I said I was afraid she would die.

Did the sergeant ask you anything about her condition?—No.

Quite sure?—Yes.

Did he ask you how long she was ill?—That he did.

Then you went back home?—Yes.

Some time later in the morning—4.50—you saw a European constable passing?—Yes.

And you called him in?—Yes.

What did he do?—He looked at the woman and asked me if I had reported the case.

Continuing, the witness said that she returned to the station with the constable, who later had the woman taken to the hospital. On returning home once more, witness searched the woman's room and found a cup containing a solution of tea and opium. In the box from where the opium was taken, witness found a moon-cake. Witness could not say why Tsang Ngan Kiu took her life. She had had no quarrel with witness's knowledge, or anything else that would cause her to take her life, except that she had a little fever.

By Mr. Clark—Who was the first policeman to enter the house after you made the report?—A constable.

When did you find the cup of opium, before or after the arrival of the police?—Before.

Is it usual for the mistress of a house to search the house under such circumstances before the police arrived?

The Coroner said that that question should be put to another witness.

THE AMAH'S DOINGS.

The amah of the "Tak Hing," who gave the name of Chan Sam, deposed that she last saw Tsang Ngan Kiu at about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th. She had had her meal. After that she had a bath, and retired to her room. That was all she remembered.

The Coroner—When did you see her again?—Witness—Shortly after seven, when she was called to a dinner.

Did you call her?—Yes.

What did she say?—"I am sleepy."

The Coroner—Why was it when the police asked you, you said you never got an answer from her?

Witness—She said, "I am sleepy, I am sleepy, I am not going to attend."

Did she appear all right?—Yes.

You did not send for the mistress, did you?—I did.

During the two-hour waiting for your mistress you didn't go back to the room to see how she was, did you?—No.

DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

Kwan Kim, another of the "Tak Hing's" amah, said that when Tsang Ngan Kiu returned to her room that night, she had a conversation with her. Tsang Ngan Kiu was kneeling down and her eyes were red. Leaving witness, Tsang Ngan Kiu went to another room, from where witness heard her crying.

The Coroner—What was she crying for?—Did she tell you?

Witness—Yes. She said that the man she loved promised to take her with him, but that his wife would not think of it.

What did you say?—I said it was a trifling matter. If she waited for a while she might get another man and a better one.

What was her reply?—She said that her lover's wife wanted her husband to take home somebody's daughter.

Yes?—I then left. Did you see her at dinner?—Yes.

What happened later?—I went out to buy things.

THE SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

Sergeant Leongshan said that 1.30 a.m. on the 8th instant, the mistress of the "Tak Hing" went to the station and reported that one of the girls was ill. Witness asked her what were the circumstances, but the mistress said she didn't know. As witness did not think there was anything serious he sent her back to the house to find out if there was anything suspicious and to return and let him know.

He did not see her after that. The next thing he knew was that the police had been called into the "Tak Hing."

The Coroner—Did the mistress say anything about a doctor?

Witness—I understood her to say she was going for a doctor.

Wasn't it interpreted to you that the woman wanted you to get a doctor?—No.

Do you remember her saying that the girl was likely to die?—I heard her say she was "badly off" but not likely to die.

Did the mistress seem to go away satisfied, or did she seem impatient?—She seemed satisfied.

LETTER FROM THE TUNG WAH.

Inspector Robertson said that about 9.30 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, he received a letter from the Tung Wah Hospital, stating that there had been a case of opium poisoning at 482, Queen's Road West. The inspector, in company with Sergeant Leongshan, went to the house, where he found the cup of opium and the opium box, containing the moon-cake.

THE VERDICT.

After the evidence of the interpreter had been taken, the Coroner explained that he had ordered the inquiry because from the first account it seemed that the mistress and the amah were to blame for not taking prompt measures, and, perhaps, the police too. But this was quashed by Dr. Thompson's evidence when he stated that the amount of opium taken was excessive.

The jury then entered a verdict of "Sticide while of unsound mind."

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

HONGKONG BANK SUED.

CASE ABRUPTLY STOPPED.

Shortly before the tiffin adjournment to-day, a very sensational termination was reached in the case in which Li Man Cho, alias Lau Hok Shun, a gentleman, residing at 173, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, brought a claim against the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to recover thirty-four title deeds, which it was alleged, were the property of the plaintiff and which were wrongfully detained by the bank, and for which plaintiff also claimed \$60,000 damages for wrongful detention and a counter-claim entered by the bank for the repayment of the sum of \$1,340,450.83 and interest.

For the past week evidence had been put forward by both sides at great length.

The case for the defence was that in order to provide money for the lotteries in China a number of firms were engaged by the Wang Fung, in which the plaintiff was a partner, to raise money by selling Bills of Exchange. This was the case the defence tried to make out, but they failed to prove it. For instance, one witness stated that certain books which were produced contained entries of all bills bought and sold, but under cross-examination it was obvious that they did not belong to the Wang Fung at all. The Chief Justice refused to admit the books, which upon Counsel for the defence, admitted that he was not in a position to proceed with the case any farther.

An adjournment was then allowed until half-past three o'clock for them to consider their position, but on re-convening Counsel for the defence said he was not prepared to offer any more evidence. And there the case stopped short.

The Chief Justice then adjourned the Court until to-morrow, when his decision is expected.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. Scott-Harston, of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, acted for the plaintiff. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., who was instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant bank.

EUROPEAN'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

FOUND HIMSELF IN A UTTER ROBBED.

"If men go and get drunk, and fall to sleep in rickshas, and get robbed, surely they deserve sympathy from a yobbo," said a police inspector to one of our representatives this morning. These remarks were made in consequence of the number of reports being made to the police almost nightly by Europeans, mostly seamen, who have been victimized while in a state of intoxication by ricksha coolies. The latest report of this sort was lodged at headquarters late last night or early this morning by a Customs-house man, who is being transferred to a station in South China.

From what he could remember, and that was very little, he engaged a ricksha outside the German Tavern about mid-night. Everything became a blank after that, until about two o'clock this morning, when he found himself lying in a gutter in Connaught Road West, with his pockets turned out. He gave the police to understand that he had lost a gold watch and chain, which he valued at \$125, a pocket-book containing \$30 in cash, and two gold finger-rings, valued at \$18, aggregating \$183. From a wallet which had been removed from the inside pocket of his coat, he lost two promissory notes, one worth \$45; and the other \$50; and a fixed deposit note on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$1,400, besides valuable papers. He admitted to the police that he was a "trifle under the weather" when the thing occurred, and asked their assistance. But unless the ricksha coolie is "honest" enough to hand the stuff over to the nearest police station it is to be feared that the owner will have to return to his station a sorry and an experienced man.

To-day's
Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 18th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1908. [648]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th of September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 28th of September, 1908, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1908. [8]

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

STATUS OF A FRENCH STEAMER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th September.

With reference to the arrest of the four alleged robbers on board the *W. Paul-Dean* on her arrival here from Hongkong on the morning of 14th instant by the officers of the Shamen guard and who were released on account of the irregularity in the process of arrest without a warrant from the French Consul at Canton, the Viceroy yesterday made a representation to the French Consul with a request that the prisoners be handed over to the Chinese officials to be dealt with according to law. The Viceroy added in his communication that the case should be amicably settled in order to maintain the friendly relation between the two countries.

CONSULAR VISIT.

At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the Viceroy will receive the Japanese Consul at Canton.

RICE EXPORTATION.

As the peasantry of the district of Tsang Shing have always been in the habit of exporting locally produced rice, Expectant Magistrate Si Wing Nin was yesterday deputed to that district to investigate and to prohibit the people from exporting that commodity as the people of the riverine districts, which have been devastated by the recent floods are at present in urgent need of a plentiful supply of the staple cereal.

AN OFFICIAL DENOUNCED.

Ex-Superintendent of the Shamen Guards, Yeung Hung Piu, better known as Yeung Chik Saag, has been denounced by a number of people to Admiral Li Chun on charges of "queezing" money from the boat people in the Shamen creek and for other alleged malpractices. Admiral Li is considering the advisability of appointing a special official to investigate the charges against Yeung.

VICEROYAL VISIT.

H.E. Chang-Jen Chus, accompanied by Taotai Wei Han and Taotai Wen Tsung Yao, yesterday paid a visit to the Sacred Heart College where they were entertained at a tea party by the director of that college.

